S. C. MERCER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1862

The Murreesborough Fight. Several prisoners who were captured by the guerriffas at Murfreesboro', and subsequently paroled, have arrived in the city. We conversed with one, a private in Col. WYNEOOP's cavalry. He said that the Michigan Regiment, in which he was, taken completely by surprise, and were in the bands of the enemy almost before they had time to fire a gun. The camp of the Third Minnesota was a mile or a mile and a half from the Michigan camp. Our killed amounted to 80 or 100 in all, with a good many wounded. HEWITT's battery fought gallantly until all their ammunition was expended. Our officers were taken South, probably to Chattanooga, and the privates were paroled. Col. DUFFIELD is lying, mortally wounded, it is feared, at the house of a citizen. The more we consider this unfortunate affair the more incomprehensible it appears to us. Here were twelve hundred good men, hale, hearty and brave, no doubt, who were surprised by a troop of guerrillas, almost before they had time to make any resistance. There is no doubt that had they been encamped together and well guarded, they could have repelled the enemy with terrible slaughter. Instead of uniting, however, they were far spart, and thus were cut up in detail. Why were they not in a position to support each other? The officers certainly knew that they were in an hostile region, and liable to a said at any moment, and it is a mystery to us why they were not in a condition to assist and support each other. If such military tactics are to be followed in Tennessee, Gen. Buell's whole army can be destroyed in two weeks by three thousand gueriflas. Remember the fable of the old man and the bundle of sticks, which, while tied together, could not be broken, but when separated could be snapped with case. Some of our officers seem to take a pride in being careless of danger. They think it shows a generous confidence in the robels to put themselves at utter demolition of the confiding officer. The rebels never expose themselves in this manner; they are always on the alert, and are rarely caught napping. The reason is that the rebal leaders intended to fight when they began the rebellion, while ours generally hope to conciliate the rebels by being confiding and pareless, and catching their runaway negroes. We say this with no disposition to east reproach on our unfortunate soldiers. Doubtless they were frue and brave men, and would have fought well. The difficulty or misfortune was that they

LATEST FROM MURVEESBORO'. Reliable persons from Mucfreesboro report that the guerrillas have fallen back towards McMinnville. There were not over 2,000 of them, consisting of the Fifth Georgia Cavalvy, Texas Hangers, and STARRS' and MORGAN'S old troops. Our loss is stated at 33 killed and 62 wounded. Guerrilla Iosa 50 killed and 100 wounded. The citizens treated the wounded humanely without distinction. The rebels went off without burying their dead, who were intered by the citi-SOUR THE PARTY IS NOT THE OWNER, BRIDGE

The young men of the city are comingup to the work of loyalty. We are proud to see it. It revives our hopes, and makes on feel that we are invincible. Yet why are not all young men of principle and manly and virtuous ambition enlisted to put down these infamous guerrilla raids? . How much nobler to buckle on your weapone and ald in potting down the demon of treason than to rest at home in ignoble sloth, the more creature and playa glorious name for yourselves in serving your country in her hour of trid.

Loyal men of Nashville, the purseproud rebels in your city, speer at you as a set of ignorant, volgar mechanics," who are their inferiors, and say that you shall not control the place where you and reared the homes and stately buildings of struts in borrowed feathers. Jackdaws, made serviceable.

Who built her churches, her beware lest you be stripped of your banks and orbital and your wives and little ones live. Who banks, and palatial stores? Who paved plumage? her streets, erected her gas-works, and her water-works? Who have given Nashville all her prosperity and wealth? The working-men; the smiths, tailors, trol it?

If our brethren of the quilt will take the trouble to consult their dictionaries, this hot weather, they can ascertain a fact which they seem to be unsequainted with, the word guerrilla is spelled with time r's. As guerrillas are great dogs, they should be allowed their full share day in a speech, that the Secessionists of the comine letter.

page. One hundred and sixty thousand rebels. weapons, already five-sixths of the slaves of trembling like aspen leave, and fear to on board and carried up the Yazoo River bullets, to fire mand these slaves feed the rabel strike a death-blow at the rebellion for as far as the depth of the water would izens, should the galleic entrenchments, build streets? ... Trd cook their meafs. And wall them Aboliticalst? sping off the right arm of

We invite attention quibble on the Constiment of the New Yor & Scott decision. reported. other column.

Great Union Meetings in Cincinnati

The recent expedition of Moscan through Kentucky has aroused Louisville. A large meeting was held there on Monday, and enrollment of Home Guards commenced. One of the speakers declared that rebel sympathizers must leave. the city. In Cincinnati several thousand

citizens met together. The Gazette says: We have had no such thorough and material excitement since the reports from Fort Sumter. It carried with it all the doubting and doubtful, and made them positive.

A large force was started immediately after the guerrillas.

Habens Corpus The Cincinnati Commercial says, that General Rousskau told the editor of that paper, that Hon. JARES GUTHER, in his speech at the Roussnau Banquet, said he could not blame President Lincoln, for taking the responsibility, under the cirumstances, of suspending the writ of habens corpus. Mr. Gurunte is quite as good a lawyer as some other gentlemen who append Esq. to their names.

We sometimes think that the Administration at Washington has no war policy. It seems to have sent out four hundred thousand soldiers into the field, who, on entering the enemy's country, are to disperso in small squads of two or three hundred, administer the oath to returned rebel soldiers, and make constitutional and conservative arguments to traitors, who care no more for the constitution than they do for last year's almanac, and who hate conservatism worse than a good christian hates the devil. Unluckity for this kid-gloved system of warfare, while our speakers are in the "height of their great argument," the bullet of a guerrilla silences their barangue forever. We are killing up the finest body of men ever mastered in the field to gratify the logic of conservative editors and Congressmen, and to protect the "peculiar institution" of infuriated and implacable rebels. Force, force, is what is needed. Conservatism has shed an ocean of needless blood already, and it is time that its imbecility was shoved aside by something with muscle and sinew on its bones. Either the loyal men of the Union or the rebels must be subjugated. Which shall it be? Here is the issue of the whole matter, and why quibble and falter on a point so plain. Mr. President, pray show their mercy, and it generally ends in the us a lold, vigorous policy, whose purpose if siastic of their number got down under memies exclusively.

teers passed along the streets with the and waved their cotton aprons so as to Rabble, indeed! And what have the the time faces were turned backward over working men and mechanics of this city and his spica. done to these new-made noblemen of ours that they should be reproached as a rabble? Have they not made these very | boat captured on the river by Rebels, was purse-proud creatures rich, and minister- taken from her owners and the erew did not realize their situation or the peoed continually to their comfort? Have grossly insulted, is now described by its not the poor laboring men been the bene- plundering inhabitants, who have, not ple they had to deal with. For Heaven's sake let there he no more such mistakes! factors of this and all other countries? Ah, men whose hardened hands have heartless oppression, hold up your heads not always go together. "There to the rabble! Rabble masons, rabble was still there. carpenters, rabble smiths, rabble printers and rabble tailors. We think we saw there was more evidence of faith in the some rabble lawyers, doctors and mer- givilization of the men composing the chants also in the procession; men whose hearts are open to all honest men, and men came out on the levee to get a better who have brains and principle as well as view of the fleet. On the plantations, wealth, and who scorn to affiliate with the families of the proprietors made no traitors. Loyal men of Nashville, tell scruple in allowing themselves to be seen, your brainless villiflers that you have totoed labor. The proportion of cotton weapons for the defence of your wives being cultivated increases as we go and children, and that while you scorn southward, and altogether there is unto bandy words with a would-be aristocrat, you have strength to put twice your number to inglorious flight, if they are of such material as your former masters, or these who claimed to be your masters. If you are "rabble," so was Parnick Hex- | ceded the gunboats, was blockading the ny, the penniless grocer; so was HENRY stream. This river is the great storchouse thing of circumstances. Young men, win | Char, the mill-boy of the Slashes; so of Rebel steamboat property; all the elewas S. S. Pauntiss, the poor school teach- gant New-Orleans packets, and numerous er; so was FRANKLIN, the humble printer; sas, and the Van Dorn, are reported to be so was Annun Jackson, the orphan and up the Yazoo. Among the hoats in good a child of poverty. All that the world condition are named the A. J. Cotton, cares of the useful, the sublime and the cares of the useful, the sublime and the Vicksburg, City of Memphis, Kennett, beautiful in human intellect has been the Prince of Wales, Magnelia Magenta, and offspring of the "rabble." And aristoe- a number of smaller boats-in all there racy is the chattering jackdaw which are about twenty-five vessels, all of

A large number of citizens have enlisted in a company for the defence of magnify the importance and overrate the the city, and they give warning to those power of munitions untried, they seem to founders, shoemakers, printers, and la- | Secessionists in our midst who have been | borers. Then if you or the robel arise inviting the guerrillas to come in, that tocracy are to be driven out, who have they mean to defend their homes to the partially built at Memphis, it is eighty the better right to remain? Who made last extremity right in the streets of feet in length, thirty-eight feet beam, and the city and who in justice ought to con- Nashville if the terrible necessity he im- is driven by two propellers of seven feet posed upon them. Those rebel families who have been receiving and sending out | The ram is to be iron-clad in every port spies, sometimes in open day, and some- with railroad iron; the battery is to contimes after midnight will be held to a sist of six casemated l'arrott guns and strict responsibility for whatever injury

may done. Senator HENDRISON stated the other oak, had taken fifty get cent of the slaves of of Commodore Davis. The materials his State. And yet the loyal men stand necessary for its completion were placed

From the Musissippi Florilla.

Sem. Dayle' First sall for Victory Way - Bombar imput of the Cay-The Linear Coverely Handled-Fix of Farragut's Vettal Run the cannot Meating of the few Facto-Affairs the Years-Rebel Bants Burnel-Virkelor; to Dried Up - Painte of the Com Crop, Percial Correspondent to the New York Tellions

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, OFF VICESBURG. July 2, 1862. 5

Upon the receipt of dispatches from mmodere Farragut, Commodere Davis immediately placed his fleet in readiness to proceed down the river. As the Commodore has had some experience in giving knowledge to such as required it, it was, doubtless, thought that the Mississippians, who boast that they know not how to surrender, might profit by his instructions. Early on the morning of the 28th June, a detachment from the flotilla, consisting of the flagship Beaton, the Cairo, and Louisville, and six mortar boats, weighed anchor, and, leaving Memphis to the protection of Capt. McGonnegle, of the gunboat St. Louis, and the land force under Grant, the fleet steamed

southward. The ordnance boat Great Western, Capt. Wilson in command, which left Memphis gight hours after the departure of the flap-ship, got aground on a sand-har, at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, off Friar's Point, and was detained twelve hours, when, by hard sparring and strong pulling, she was got off without sustaining famage. Friar's Point, it will be recollected, is the place where, a little more than a year ago, Union men were ha reled up and rolled into the river. The Mississippi chivalry, however, that attacks and murders unprotected travelers, did not make its appearance, either in force or as idle spectators.

At the mouth of the White River, the gunboat Cincinnati joined the fleet, and proceeded down the river.

BURNES ON THE BIVER. The large plantations, which heretofore comed with the luxuriant cotton-plant now have their broad fields covered with "King Cotton" has been dethroned, and the least pretending of all staples, Indian corn, now rules. The question of Nothing to eat is just now much more vital

than that of "Nothing to wear." The villages and even the plantations eem to have been entirely deserted by the Chivalry, and only the negro slave is left to guard his master's property. At several points large numbers of slaves were collected on the bank of the river to see "de Linkum gunboats." Invariably demonstrations of joy were made by the sable group; hats, aprons, and flaming cotton handkerchiefs were waved, and the broad, good-humored grin of the dantation negro displayed the white line of ivories across the broad, black foreground. At one point the scene was quite amusing. About 200 plantation hands had assembled on the bank, and evidently the consequences of a demonstration of welcome to the Yankees was not lost sight of for half a dozen of the more enthushall be to aid our friends and cripple our the bank and vigorously swung their old white hats around their knees, not daring to "throw it high in air" at joyful news, least perchance some Rebel master in his "Theregothe rulble," said a rebel dress wrath might order three times thirtyin slick broadcloth, yesterday mornis holies. The women seeing the action as the long procession of citizen volunof their braver brothers, stooped down Stars and Stripes floating at their head, be observed only from the river, but all the shoulder to keep watch over "Massa"

> DESCRIPTION. Helena, where the Ohio Belle, the first without cause, iled from the wrath to

The "City of Napoleon," whose citinever counted the gains of extortion and | zens were the first to fire into an unarmed boat, laden with scores of ladies and like true men, and be not abashed by the seried village. The stores, hotels, and gentlemen, is the very picture of the 'de insulting jeers of these who are living private dwellings were all closed, and not witnesses that wealth and principle do a white man was seen in the place; a "nigger and a mule" were all that re

Along the river south of Napoleon. national army. In the villages, ladies were seen at nearly every house, and the mistakable evidence of greater confidence in the stability of commercial relations than is witnessed further north

REDEL BOATS IN THE PARCO DIVER. At the mouth of the Vazoo River, a parting of the ram fleet, which had presmaller craft, the unfinished ram Arkan-General Quitman, Louisville, Natchez

Through the South the people are expredingly fond of tilling great stories concerning things unseen, and love to dwell with special emphasis on the construction and prowess of their unfinished gunboat ram, Arkansas. This vessel was diameter, and when complete with full armamont will draw nine feet water. one swivel gun on the bow. The castiron mose that arms her prow weighs 18,-000 pounds, and is attached by fron bults passing through eighteen inches of solid

The Arkansas was run from Memphis fear some Confederate slave stealer may admit of; the work has been confinsed, and this terrible engine of war is now reported complete and ready to annihilate the entire national flotilla on the Linut, Frank Brownwell, the avenger river. This slight obstruction, however, of Ellsworth, was not killed as has been is in the way; there is not sufficient wa-I ter in the Yazoo River to float her out.

Whether the whole story of her comple- killed and wounded during the engagetion and reported launch on a sand bar is a rebel lie, intended to frighten or deceive, does not appear.

EXPEDITION UP TAZOO BIVES.

On Thursday of last week, two rams, the Monarch and the Lancaster No 3, went up the Yazoo River a distance of 60 miles. When 40 miles from the mouth of the river, the rams were halfed by a man on the shore, who desired to be taken on board. Capt. Ellet, brother of the late Col. Ellet, sent a small boat out to bring the stranger in. The man proved to be the carpenter from the rebel gunboat Van Dorn, and a deserter. He represented that 10 miles further up the channel was blockaded by a sunken raft and a chain ry seaman .- 7. stretched across the sfream. Below the obstructions were the Van Dorn, three small rams and one transport. All these were represented to be in immediate readiness to be burned on the approach of our fleet. The rams proceeded up the river; but before they came fully in sight of the enemy, the smoke was seen rising from the burning steamers. The boats these, however, were careful to keep a safe distance from the flery enemy.

REBEL FORTH CATIONS ON THE TARGO. hain the enemy has erec ed a battery of nine guns on the bluff. The gans were taken up from New Orleans and placed in position before the gunboat Arkansas was run up for safe keeping. The obstructions had already been placed in the river when the Van Dorn arrived and it was deemed unwise to remove them to allow her to pass, and she has, therefore, with her companions, become the last sacrifice of the greatly vaunted rebel navy on the Western waters.

The guns were taken from these boats and placed on board the Arkansas, which the carpenter of the Van Dorn represents to be still unfinished and not aground.

MEETING OF THE TWO PLOTILLAS. The fleet arrived at a point three miles above Vicksburg on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, when six of Commodore Farragut's vessels, including the flag-ship Hartford, were discovered quietly at an-chor. The fleet from the North came to anchor alongside and in the rear of Farrague's vessels, and a conference was had of the flag ship Benton. The commanders may here pass their greetings, but the union of the flee's can occur only after the fall of Vicksburg.

ENGAGEMENT AND BUNNING THE BEREL

BLOCKADE. The fleet below, consisting of seven runboats, under Farragut, and fen gunboats and eighteen mortar-boats, in command of Com. Porter, made an attack on the enemy's works early on Saturday The engagement lasted about morning. one hour. Six of Farragut's vessels, induding the flag-ship Hartford, passed up in front of the Rebel batteries, and are now above the city. The fleet several times drove the enemy from his guns, and it is reported by deserters that the gunners were forced back to their batteries at the point of the bayonet.

The slaughter of the enemy was terrible, though the exact number of his killed cannot be ascertained. The casualties on the fleet were six killed and two wounded; one of the latter died on Saturday. The Miami, which sustained the hoftest | Bo of the enemy's fire, was several times struck and had her masts entirely carried

The battle, though of short duration, was terribly severe, and gave the Mississippians some foretaste of what they must expect, when our fleet should once attack them with the determination of taking their works.

VICKSBURG.

The City of Vicks by is built on a bluff, varying in hight from 200 to 300 feet above the river. It contains about 000 inhabitants, and monopolizes the rade of the entire Yazon Valley, one of the most fertile counties in the South. The annual shipment of cotton exceeds 100,000 bales. It contains an elegant Court-House, six churches, three seminaries of learning, and three newspaper establishments,

THE BEREL POSTIFICATIONS.

The enemy's works consist of two separate fortifications; one above and the other below the city; though both are so immediately adjoining the place, that it will be impossible to shell the works without destroying the city in the attempt to take it. The situation is such that the upper fortification can be attacked to best advantage from above, and the lower more advantageously from below the city. Each fortification consists of two lines of batteries. The lower tines are some 30 feet above the present water line, and form an irregular line of batteries, both in elevation and front.

The upper lines are a series of earthworks similar to these below, and are somewhat similarly situated, though more extensive, stronger, and mount more and heavier guns. It is impossible accurately to estimate the strength of the works from the point of observation occupied by our forces. The number of guns is variously reported to be from 30 to 50, and the infantry force is believed to be about

VICESSURG TO BE DELED UP.

The bend of the river and the location Vicksburg are such as to make it practicable to draw the Mississippi three miles from the city, and allow vessels to pass at that distance from the batteries, through a cut-off of three-fourths of a mile in length. Commodore Farragut has placed five or six hundred comtrabands to work with picks and shovels, and in a few days hence the channel of the river may be turned from its present course, and shortened about seven miles.

nel wifl soon be served, but the effect on the city of Vickshuag may be nothing less than a total annihilation of her commerce, and the sweeping away of her chief source of wealth.

Off enjoy the escape from the plantation | with which our people are threatened. amazingly, and say, "de boys mighty glad to work for your all." PAILURE OF THE COICE CHOP

Though the corn fields on the bottom lands of the Mississippi prunise an appeared. Where have they gone? To abandant harvest, the most trustworthy accounts from the interior indicate a total failure of the corn crop. The severe drouth has so completely parched the soil on the ridges and thigh lands, that the corn has withered and died. Thousands of plantation negroes have been sent from the interior to the river counties, to endeavor to make a corn crop from late plantings, and thus, if possible, prevent lamino from liberating the slaves and eating out the substance of the mas-

THE RILLED AND WOUNDED.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD Anove Vicesnuns, Jane 28, 1802 (Sin: I have the henor to report the following list of killed in that portion of the fleet which passed above Vichsburg in the engagement this morning :

FGAO-SAIP HARTFORD. -Edward E ennings, seaman, from Massachusetts. RICHMOND .- George Allustrum, ordi ary seaman, Thomas Flerity, scaman Oxura .- Stephen H. Raudall, seaman. Pixota .- William H. Thomas quarter junner; Thomas Graham, landsman. Scrora.-Augustice Ellsworth, ordina-

Hew to Be ist the Guerellian.

A stern necessity is on us-one of life or death—and it has been forced upon us most causelessly and wantonly by those whom we were willing, yes more than willing, to treat as neighbors and kinsmen. We must resist these reckless and were cut loose to drift toward our rams; wicked guerrilla expeditions holdly and promptly, if we would protect our lives, our families and our homes. The remarks of the Louisville Journal are so Within good range above the raft and apposite that we copy them without mod-

The present murderous raid into Ken-

tucky should arouse the whole body of her loyal people. We cannot, in view of the character of our foes and the devilish spirit that evidently now possesses them, regard any portion of this Commonwealth as safe from the desolating consequences of rebel conspiracies. We have heard, and we have reason to believe, that, even n our city and throughout what are deemed the most quiet and loyal portions of our State, there are secret and oathbound organizations of rebels, sending and receiving and entertaining spics continually, keeping arms carefully secreted, plotting together how and when and where to strike the most effective blows against the Government and its supporters, and ready to take severally their assigned places whenever in the opinion of their leaders the time for bloody action shall have come. Therefore all of our friends, who, from their geographical position and the delusive stillness around between the two commanders on board them, have been unaccustomed to think themselves the most safe, should organize and prepare to meet secret organization and preparation. But there are throughout the State many places and very extensive ones in which the danger is understood, because the number of the rebels emboldens them and renders them ess careful to conceal their designs, and because even now their flerce spirit breaks often forth in outrages of every description. In all such places our friends should at once go to work for their own protectiou. Where it is practicable, they should do this under the direction of the U. S. military authorities, and, where it is not they should do it in co-operation with each other. Every loyal man in Kentucky able to bear arms should now be a Union soldier in the army or at home. I a soldier at home, he should understand where to offer his services at the first signal that they are needed. And the regular guards protecting the people in the rebel districts should, we have no doubt, be forthwith and greatly strengthened.

> the light of day brings to them little feeling of security. We have once or twice suggested, and we take the liberty of suggesting again, that all persons under the slightest reasonable suspicion of being treasonable in their intentions or feelings should be disarmed with perhaps proper compensation, and their arms placed in the hands of loyal men who have none. To be disarmed is a penalty which every man should pay for being suspected by his loyal neighbors in such frightfu times as these, when, to wait for positive proof might perhaps involve the most fearful ruin and devastation.

Thousands of loyal Kentuckians are now

of deadly assaults upon themselves and

their families before morning, and even

ng nightly to their beds apprehe

We should be very sorry indeed it aught we have here said were to be taken by any person in Kentucky as a reason or an excuse for not volunteering in the service of the Federal Government in response to the call that has been made for more troops from this State. The fact that there is danger of rebel raids and insurrections in Kentucky, although a strong and imperative reason why all her loyal men who stay at home should "se prepared to do whatever they can in that osition for the protection of their own and the public safety, is no reason or shadow of reason why they should re main at home instead of going prompily into the Federal service, for, upon the vigilance of the Federal eye and the strength of the Federal arm, we can all best rely for the accurity we need. Deeply and earnestly devuted to having our State saved from guerilla spoliations and devastations, we would that every able bodied son of hers between the specified ages were now entisted as a Federal soldier, for nobody need fear, that the Government, if the troops are furnished it, will not guard every portion of Ken-tucky against all kinds of warfare, regular and irregular. The Government fully appreciates the dangers that exist in our State and the importance of protecting her, and surely all must see that she can be protected with incomparably more efficiency by the Government, having all the necessary means at command than by isolated individuals or companies of bands scattered throughout the State, all intent upon the interests of their respective neighborhoods and having no co-operation, or at best a very imperfect one, with each other.

The general truth that we would impress upon the minds of the loyal men of Kentucky, is that in all events and The military purpose of the new chan. * contingencies they can best defend their homes by enrolling themselves as soldiers of the Union, but that, if extraordinary circumstances Imperatively forbid their enrolment, they should, as soldiers at home, do their utmost, by organiza-The merry negroes at work on the Cut tion and otherwise, to avert the perils

WHERE ARE THE CROWS?-An old farmer tells us that it is a singular fact that there are few or no crows now, in the country hereabonts. They have all disthe horrible banquet to Virginia?- Hart-

MULTON IN PARVO-Rev. Augustus Woodbury, in his fourth of July oration at Providence, remarked that, " if the the sake of slavery, who can complain if went he purchased one such west receiptly is the cothe loyal people are willing to sacrifice slavery for the sake of the Union.—Reson alienteral.

It is reported that John C. Breckiuridge | the Land read them. recently passed through Vicksburg, and The fellowing is the official list of the Texas, if not to Mexico.

Light is Breaking.

*The beld and patriotic position taken by Gov. Jourson, in his speech on the night of the Fourth, was not only hear tily endersed by the thousands who heard it, but has awakened a warm response in the North. Most of the leading journals of all parties have republished at with exprest endorsements. The Philadelphia Press copies the Unton's report and says:

The noble speech of Governor Andrew Johnson, delivered in Nashville on the Fourth of July, will be read with avidiity by all good patriots. In tone it is eminently characteristic of this stanneh Union leader.

The Cieveland Plainiculer, one of the staunchest Democratic organs in the coun-

We would call the attention of our readers to this thrilling and patriotic speech. Gov. Johnson knows what he is talking about. A citizen of Tennessee, he has sacrificed everything for the Union and Constitution. No purer patriot, no more devoted defender of the Constitution, and no abler statesman exists among its. Contrast his course with some of the northern panderers, and it is not difficult to decide where frue patriotism and love of the country and Constitution is to be met with. Gov. Johnson rises above all these side issues, and petty and selfish considerations, which characterize men of limited scope of mind, to the great and only issue before the people. Vo fear that there are those who are ready and willing to trackle to even the outh, that they may succeed in effecting certain selfish ends. Let all such read the speech on our first page and shut The country heeds patriots, not panderers, at this critical juncture.

It is gratifying to see that the people begin to know the disease of secession and its right mode of treatment.

Colonel Stanley Matthews. A correspondent writing from Cincinnati to a New York paper, tells the following decidedly good one of our late Provost Marshall :

While the Ex-Hop. Pugh and company of this city have been hanging around natching treason, Colonel Matthews has been otherwise engaged; he was not posted" in the programme, had not seen the Democratic Congressional Adress and lots of other things; in short, he lately came to this city from Tennessee in a state of utter, hopeless nescience. Around him they all got -Pugh and the rest - and informed him that all was lost unless the Democracy got the Government. do you think this Fijian said? Alas, that I should have to record it, but the ery of "speak lower" came too late, and the Judge-Hon .- Colonel, spoke in the most stentorian key. Said he, " Centlemen, if it's such a Democracy as we have had for the last five or all years, I wash my hands of it?

The Richmond papers boast that over three bundred of the celebrated N. Y. Seventh Regiment were slain in the battle of Fair Oaks. The Seventh Regiment was not within one hundred miles of the battle field? Either the rebels shoot with guns of a tremendous long range, or the Richmond papers shoot with a tremendous long bore.

In the last terrible fight Major Barnum, of the Twelfth New York, was mortally wounded, and while lying breathing his last a friend asked him if he had any message, to which he replied: "Tell my wife that my last thoughts were blended with my wife, my boy and my flag." He asked of the physician how the battle went, and when told him that it was favorable to us he said; " God bless the old fla-," and expired with the peayer finishing inaudibly with his closing lips. A braver officer never surged his men to gallantey.

Foreign-born residents will be interested in an act which has just been passsed by Congress bestowing full citizenship WHITE GOODS. after one year's residence, on condition of honorable service in the army.

Jeff. Davis is the stem of the ship of rebellion, and Humphrey Marshall the stern: - Low Journal

But Hamplerey has withdrawn from the field already. PARABLEM should be made of warmer and it.

NOTICE, Nashville Merchants!

IN companion of the LOUISVILLE and NAME of Victor of Administration of the Company of the Compan wot, the volute correspond to those, is Appele, will be held in this cree until the good is open, when i I be immediately here what to very mark marginers, in this economical to T. M. K., agent f. N. R. H., al-

T. M. ERWIN, Agent ALLOUISM DE NE PARSON BROWNLOW -IN THE

New York Weekly!

NEW YORK WEEKLY love success! the new constitute waitient parries and well has sen that Terremon office. WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW batter known or PARSON BROWNLOW.

TITL MONOTO Eights NEW YORK WEEKLY. Number One of the PARSON BROWNLOW PAPERS

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY OF THIS WEEK If he writing with all the form and other characters at the period of

WILL BE BRADY IN

FIGHTING PARSON, where a virty votaged on, infligible and heating confi-ing as votages as, the resident for same as face inc. as incoming across all order has a miles, an eather to a rety breat of a stal and religions.

THE SERIES OF ARTICLES KNOWN AS South is willing to satisfice the Union for The Parson Brownlow Papers

> THE NEW YORK WEEKLY. (C) Let every true Patriot in

crossed the Mississippi, on his way to FOR SALE BY HVERY NEWS AGENT

ARRIVAL)

LARGE STOCK

NOTIONS,

TELLA TPEPS

CLOTHING.

de, de, de, de, de,

No. 2, Youth Side Public Square.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

FROM THE EAST,

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND -WELL-ASSORTED

COMPRISING IN PART

100 Cases

PRINTS.

60 Packages BLEACHED AND BROWN

DOMESTICS,

150 Cases Hats,

TOURTHER WITH

GINGHAMS,

FLANNELS, DENIMS,

CHECKS, TICKS,

SILKS,

BAREGES,

JEANS, SHEETINGS,

LINENS

IN EVERY VARIETY-

A FULL STOCK

The second second

SUTLERS' GOODS

OF ALL RIEDS, Gent's Lurnishing Goods,

READY-MADE

TAILORING GOODS --- AND ---

TRIMMINGS IERY,

> THREAD, CORSETS,

SKIRTS' And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

no We invite dealers to give us so early rall, and examine our Stock and prices.

STIDLER BROS. & CO., No 7, Sobra Sine Perso Square.